

The Howard Union.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

VOLUME I.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI, JULY 27, 1865.

NUMBER 7.

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY
IS TO
BUY YOUR GOODS
OF
HARVEY & THORPE,
GLASGOW, MO.,
(On First Street, two doors above
the Post Office, at Phipps' old
stand.)

THE subscribers take pleasure in informing
the citizens of Howard and surrounding
counties that they have now on hand a

Splendid Assortment
OF
All Descriptions of Merchandise,
and flatter themselves that they can meet all de-
mands their friends may make upon them both as
to the quality of their goods and

CHEAPNESS OF PRICE,
as will effectually defy competition, and insure
full satisfaction to their customers. Give us a
call and satisfy yourselves. Respectfully sub-
mitted.

HARVEY & THORPE,
Glasgow, Mo., July 6, 1865.

ATTENTION.

ALL persons who have not paid their Commu-
tation tax for the year 1864, who are liable
to Militia duty, are requested to come forward
and make immediate payment. I must have the
money without delay, as indulgence can and will
not be given. All persons between the ages of 18
and 45, on the 1st day of May, 1864, are required
to apply to JAMES FITZPATRICK, at Glas-
gow, or to T. G. DEATHERAGE, at Fayette,
and make payment forthwith. I am bound to
close up my business in a very short time. No
one will be indulged longer than

The 15th Day of June, 1865,
and all persons owing State, County and military
tax, must settle, as I shall charge ten per cent.
after that time, and if not paid will enforce the
law strictly against them.

THOS. G. DEATHERAGE,
Collector of Howard County.
June 15th, '65.—9w \$5.

JAS. A. CLARK, } H. CLAY COCKERILL,
Late Judge 11 Judi- } Late Judge Platte Pro-
Circuit. } bate Court.

CLARK & COCKERILL,
LAWYERS,
Glasgow, Mo.

PARTICULAR attention given to Probate
business in Charleston and Howard Counties.

H. CLAY COCKERILL,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
and Real Estate Agent.

JAMES FITZPATRICK,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
GLASGOW, MO.,

WILL give his attention to collecting NOTES
and ACCOUNTS. Will also advance
money on the same if desired.

Howard County Bonds Wanted,
for which the highest price will be paid.
Money to Loan at FAVORABLE RATES.
Glasgow, June 22, 1865.—4t

NEW STOCK
OF
GROCERIES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the
public, that he has just opened the present
week, at his

Store Room,
on the corner of Water and Market streets, front-
ing the river, a

LARGE AND VARIED
ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES
OF
Every Description,

Which he offers for cash or produce, on the most
liberal terms. Please give me a call and examine
my large stock, as I am determined to make it
to the interest of the people to trade with me.

"Quick Sales and Small profits,"
is my motto.

Thankful for former patronage, I respectfully
solicit a continuance of the same.
S. STEINMETZ.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865.

M. ENGLISH,
AGENT FOR THE COLLECTION
OF
Claims against the State
OR
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.
GLASGOW, MISSOURI.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865. 1t

PAY UP.

BOON, BOSTWICK & CO.
ALL those indebted to the firm of BOON,
BOSTWICK & CO., either by note or ac-
count, are notified to come forward immediately
and pay up, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
JAMES FITZPATRICK, Agent.
June 15, '65.—4ms \$6.

BIRCH, EARICKSON & CO.,
Exchange & Banking House
Glasgow, Mo.

WILL buy and sell Exchange, receive depon-
its, deal in Securities, loan money and
make collections at all accessible points.
Until our Banking-House is finished, our
office will be in the building occupied by the
Western Bank.
June 22, 1865.—6m.

A. E. NOEL,
Dental Surgeon,
GLASGOW, MO.
HAS permanently located in this
place for the practice of his
profession in all its branches.
Rooms at Mr. Steinmetz' Hotel.
Glasgow, June 22, 1865.

D. H. WITT, E. M. SLOAN, J. A. THATCHER,
WITT, SLOAN & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS, HEMP, COTTON AND
TOBACCO FACTORS, No. 111 N. Sec-
ond Street, (between Vine st. and Washington
avenue,) ST. LOUIS. Prompt personal attention
given to Forwarding Goods and Filling Orders
for all kinds of Merchandise; also to sale of cot-
ton, Tobacco, Hemp, Bacon, &c.
Manufactured Tobacco always on hand.
St. Louis, June 22, 1865.—1yr

GLASGOW
MARBLE YARD.



BAIER respectfully announces to the
public that he is still engaged at his old
business, and is determined to devote his entire
time to satisfy the increasing demands of his pa-
trons.
I now have on hand, ready finished up to or-
der, an
EXCELLENT STOCK OF MARBLE,
suitable for Monuments and Grave Slabs, which
I will work up on

Very Reasonable Terms
I have many new, beautiful and original de-
signs for ornamenting grave stones, which, togeth-
er with my stock of Marble, all are invited to
call and examine, and I feel confident I shall be
able to give entire satisfaction, in style, workman-
ship, and terms.
P. BAIER.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865.—1y.

MOREHEAD & WOODS,
GLASGOW, MO.,

HAVE now on hand, as
LARGE A STOCK OF
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES
as can be found in

Howard or Saline Counties!!
We expect always to keep a complete stock of

Ready Made Clothing,
which can't be beat, and prices put down to the
lowest figures!!
We make special efforts to excel in the

LADIES' DEPARTMENT,
and flatter ourselves that we have accomplished a
signal success in this department. We feel com-
petent to do that very thing.
We have a superior selection of

Fine Groceries,
and are constantly receiving at all seasons of
the year fresh supplies of merchandise, so as to
keep fully up to the demands of the market. All
that our country friends need we can supply at
such reasonable rates as will convince them it is
to their interest to trade with us.
MOREHEAD & WOODS.
Glasgow, July 6, 1865.

N. FRANZEN.
HAVING again opened my Shoe Shop, I am
prepared to manufacture TO ORDER,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having had an experience of some fifteen years
at the business, I feel confident that I can give en-
tire satisfaction in my work. My material and
stock are of the best kind and warranted.
Being thankful for past favors from old patrons
I would solicit a continuance of the same, at my
new Shop, on First Street, opposite Thompson &
Dunnic's Bank.
N. FRANZEN.
Glasgow, June 15, 1865.

CHANGE OF TIME.
NORTH MO. RAILROAD.

ST. JOSEPH EXPRESS TRAINS
will leave the Depot at the corner of North Mar-
ket and Second streets, at 8:30 o'clock, a. m.,
arriving in St. Joseph the same day.
EXPRESS TRAINS from St. Joseph arrive in
St. Louis at 8:30 p. m., in time for Eastern con-
nections.
Trains at Hudson, the junction of the Hannibal
and St. Joseph Railroad, are ordered to wait
the arrival of trains bound for St. Joseph.
Stage connections at Allen, Renick, Centralia,
and Mexico, for interior points.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.
H. B. Graham & Bro.,
82 Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Every kind of
PAPER
on hand, and for sale at MILL PRICES, (freight
added. Cash for RAGS.
June 15, 44m

PHILLIP YOST,
MACHINIST,
Frankfort, Saline County, Mo.,

REPAIRS every description of Machine, Agri-
cultural Implements, &c., at short notice and
in a workmanlike manner. A lot of Singer's Sew-
ing Machines on hand, which will be disposed of
at low rates.
Frankfort, Mo., July 13, 1865.—3m.

CHAMBERLAIN'S
NEW
WATCH & JEWELRY



STORE,
At the Post-office,
Glasgow, Mo.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce
to his friends and the public in general, that
he has returned, with a new and well selected
Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

of the latest styles, selected with great care from
the largest stocks of Philadelphia and New York.
Watches from the most Celebrated
Makers of Europe. Celebrated
AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES of the finest
manufacture, warranted accurate time keepers.
CLOCKS OF ALL PATTERNS, and a general
assortment of goods, such as may be found in the
best establishments of St. Louis.
Watches and Jewelry of the finest kind made
to order.

SILVER WARE MADE OF PURE COIN.
No Goods misrepresented. Having been a
Watchmaker for some years, I flatter myself as
a competent hand to do all kinds of work in the
very best manner, and on the most reasonable
terms.

CUTLERY of the best Brands, Pen
Knives, Scissors, Razors, &c., of Rog-
ers' and Wostenholme's make.
Old Gold and Silver bought and taken in ex-
change.
JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.
Glasgow, June 20, 1865.

Post Office
DRUG & BOOK STORE,
GLASGOW.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his
friends and the public generally that he has
purchased the drug store of his brother, I. C.
Digges, and has now on hand, and intends keep-
ing

A General Assortment
of the
BEST DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and
Druggist's Merchandise

GENERALLY,
which he offers to the public on

The Most Accommodating Terms.
Those wishing to purchase will do well to give
me a call before purchasing.

—ALSO—
Books, Stationery and Fancy Ar-
ticles.

PHYSICIANS may rely on having their pre-
scriptions carefully compounded and put up ac-
curately, and with despatch, at all hours, day and
night.

F. W. H. DIGGES.
Glasgow, June 22, 1865.

MILL NOTICE.
THE undersigned have their Grist Mill in the
best of order. Are prepared to grind for the
public on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week.
Flour and meal kept constantly on hand to ex-
change for Wheat and corn. The very best article
of Flour in the country, kept for sale.
Wanted to purchase, Wheat, Corn and Cord
Wood.
ENGLISH & CO. if
June 15, 1865.

J. ROPER,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye
Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Toilet and Fancy
Articles, &c. &c., usually kept in first class
country Drug Stores, which he will sell on liberal
terms to his customers. Give me a call. Store
room on First Street, Glasgow, Mo., at the old
stand of H. L. White.
June 15, 1865. 1y

Administrators, Executors, Guardi-
ans and Curators,

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT a docket of all settlements required to
be made at the August term, 1865, of the How-
ard County Court, will be made out by said term
of court, and all who fail to appear and make
their settlements as required by law, will be pro-
ceeded against according to law.
Further indulgence WILL NOT and CANNOT be
given.
By order of the County Court.
A. J. HERNDON, Clerk.
July 6th, 1865.—4w n.

Administrator's Notice.
THE letters of my predecessor on the estate of
Charles Wilkerson, deceased, having ceased to
have any legal force on the 3rd day of July,
1865, by reason of his resignation, by virtue of
an order of the County Court, made on the 3rd day
of July, 1865, I have taken charge of said estate to
administer the same.
SAMUEL C. MAJOR,
Public Administrator.
July 13th, 1865.—3w n.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Newspaper Business.
A newspaper has been aptly described as
"a map of busy life—its fluctuations and its
vast concerns." It is a daily panorama of
the moving world. A well-conducted jour-
nal is a reflex of the community in which it
is published, recording the social, political
and business characteristics of the people,
and furnishing them with information upon
the leading events of the times in which
they live. The influence of the press is
steadily increasing. As new fields of enter-
prise are being constantly marked out by it,
its usefulness expands from day to day, its
dominance increases as a power swaying
multitudes, and attracting them more and
more to this source of intelligence, instruc-
tion and reform.

There are doubtless many who "take the
papers" that rarely make a habit of turning
from the columns of a reading matter proper
to the columns of advertisements. Such
persons are perhaps surprised to hear of the
immense benefits of advertising. But it is a
fact, that the most successful mer-
chants, tradesmen, &c., are those who most
advertise their business in the newspapers,
and those who are in the habit of advertis-
ing are they who would be most reluctant to
give it up. Stupendous fortunes have been
made with the aid of newspapers. No mat-
ter how excellent the quality of the mer-
chant's goods, or how cheap their price, or
how meritorious the man himself may be, he
must avail himself freely of type and ink if
he would make money, or be known beyond
the neighborhood where he is located.

We observe that several of our contem-
poraries in other cities are publishing the
amount of receipts from advertising as shown
by the returns made to the United States
Assessors. In the city of New York the
advertising receipts of the principal news-
papers for the three quarters ending March
31st, 1865, were as follows:

Herald	.....	\$453,122
Times	.....	133,274
Tribune	.....	130,674
World	.....	115,601
Post	.....	106,829
Commercial Advertiser	.....	99,473
Journal of Commerce	.....	101,098
News	.....	49,778
Democrat	.....	19,664
Express	.....	48,803
Staats Zeitung	.....	58,010
Sun	.....	71,182

In Cincinnati the returns of receipts for
advertising, made quarterly, for the year
ending June 30, 1865, are from the Com-
mercial and Gazette offices as follows:

June to September,	\$23,887.00	\$33,507.57
September to December,	22,566.00	31,421.00
December to March,	20,618.00	36,216.33
March to June,	16,097.00	35,955.00

\$102,578.00 \$136,129.92

This certainly presents a fine showing for
the advertising business of our New York
and Cincinnati contemporaries. The Cin-
cinnati Commercial grows lustily over its
advantage over the Gazette, which latter is
a paper of large circulation and aspires to
the leadership of the press in that city. We
have obtained the following returns of the
receipts from advertisements of the St. Louis
dailies from June, 1864, to June, 1865:

Republican	\$130,148
Democrat	95,782
Westliche Post,	36,248
News,	21,892
Dispatch,	18,156
Anzeiger,	11,344

Our advertising receipts from March to
June last exceeded those of the Cincinnati
Commercial for the same period by \$2,201.
When the depression of business in this city
and State, growing out of the war, is con-
sidered, St. Louis, we think, compares very
favorably with the "Queen City."

THE FOOL'S REPROOF.
There was a certain nobleman, says Bish-
op Hall, who kept a fool, to whom he
one day gave a staff, with a charge
to keep it until he should meet with one
who is a greater fool than himself. Not
many years after the nobleman fell sick
even unto death. The fool came to see him
—his sick lord said to him:

"I must shortly leave you."
"And wither art thou going?" said the
fool.
"Into another world" replied his lord-
ship.
"And when will you come again; within
a month?"
"No."
"When then?"
"Never."
"Never," said the fool; "and what pro-
visions hast thou made for thy entertain-
ment there, wither thou goest?"
"None at all."
"None," said the fool, "none at all; here,
take my staff, for with all my folly, I am
not guilty of such folly as this."
Luke, xxi, 20, 21.—"But God said unto
him then fool! this night thy soul shall be
required of thee—then whose shall those
things be which thou hast provided?"
So is he that layeth up treasures for
himself, and is not rich toward God."

Regiment Struck by Lightning—One
Man Killed and 32 Wounded.

A surgeon of the 152d Illinois regiment
gives an account of a singular calamity
which occurred to his regiment on the 18th
instant. The regiment was stationed at
Tullahoma, Tennessee. He says:

"About two o'clock p. m., on the 18th,
a violent thunder storm visited us. While
the old guard was being turned out to re-
ceive the new guard, a blinding flash of
lightning was seen, accompanied instantly
by a terrific peal of thunder. The whole
of the old guard, together with a part of the
new guard were thrown violently to the
earth. The shock was so severe and sud-
den that in most cases the rear-rank men
were thrown across the front-rank men.
One man, Jeremiah Cooley, of Captain
Hunter's company, C., was instantly killed,
and thirty-two others were more or less
severely burned by the electric fluid. The
men were mostly injured in the region of
the shoulders, arms, and hips.

The men having been standing at shoulder
arms, in which case the barrel of the mus-
ket would rest in the hollow of the right
arm and shoulder, the butt of the piece
resting against the hip. One man who
was on guard in front of the hospital tent
had his musket thrown from his hands; and
the layonet stuck into the ground. The
man himself was shocked pretty severely,
but not thrown down. One man had been
to the rear and was returning, was struck
down and I severely injured in the eyes. In
some instances the men's boots and shoes
were torn from their feet and torn to pieces,
and, strange as it may appear the men were
injured but little in the feet."

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—The Louis-
ville Journal says that "the opponents of
the Constitutional amendment are demor-
alizing the negroes and the labor of Ken-
tucky" in their efforts to save the institu-
tion, and says that "as an illustration of
the disastrous consequences which are
falling in the wake of these slavery agitators,
the opponents of the Constitutional amend-
ment in Kentucky, we state upon the
highest authority some weeks ago, within
two days after a barangue by a candidate
for the Legislature in opposition to the
amendment, in which he took the ground
that in some way or other slavery may be
saved, a hundred and forty negroes left their
homes. It was the natural effect of his
assumption. This is by no means a solitary
case. Like causes follow like effects.
The whole labor of Kentucky has become
vitiated, and rendered almost worthless by
the work of these pestiferous agitators."

POWER OF A GOOD MAN'S LIFE.—The
beauty of a holy life constitutes the most
eloquent and effective persuasive to religion
which one human being can address to
another. We have many ways of doing
good to our fellow creatures; but none so
efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright
and well ordered life. There is an energy
of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing
the highest efforts of the orator's genius.
The seen, but silent beauty of holiness,
speaks more eloquently of God and duty,
than the tongues of men and angels. Let
parents remember this. The best inheri-
tance a parent can bequeath to a child is a
virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed
remembrances and associations. The beauty
of holiness beaming through the life of a
loved relative or friend is more effectual
to strengthen such as do stand in virtue's
ways, and raise up those that are bowed
down, than precept, command, entreaty, or
warning.—[Chalmers.

Roman Catholics in Missouri.
The St. Louis Republican of the 27th
has a long account of the laying of a corner
stone of the new Roman Catholic Church
of St. Joseph. Upwards of 20,000 people
were present. The editor says:

"The world renowned missionary, Father
Weingras, then addressed the multitude in
the German language. At the close of his
address the Archbishop stepped to the front
of the platform, and as he raised his hand
to sign himself with the sign of the cross, it
acted like electricity, 20,000 hands were
simultaneously raised to cross their fore-
heads with the sign of redemption."

"The Safety of Europe."
Mr. Ruebeck, of the House of Commons
sympathizer of rebels, &c., vented him-
self on the 9th of June, at a public meeting
in England, by stating clearly why he took
sides with the rebels and favored a dissolu-
tion of the Union. We quote his own
language, as follows:

"I am quite sure that if the South had
been recognized great good would have
been done. In the first place, the aggregate,
the overbearing, and the great republic of
America would have been split in two—
and for the safety of Europe that is
required."

WASHINGTON AND CÆSAR.

"I wrote, sixteen years ago," Byron
exclaims at the close of his "Ode to
Napoleon," "Where shall the eye rest,
weary of gazing on the great, where find a
glory that is not criminal, a pomp that is
not contemptible? Yes, there is a man,
the first, the last, the best of all, the Cin-
cinnatus of the West, whom envy itself
does not hate. The name of Washington
has been bequeathed to us to make humanity
blush that such a man is alone in history."

Is Washington as great as Byron makes
him? Yes, as we shall soon see if we
compare him with the most illustrious per-
sonages. Take, for example, that Cæsar
who has dazzled men to such a degree that
each vies with the other in pardoning his
crimes and bowing before the greatness of
his misdeeds. Washington does not pale
before this hero of the Roman empire.
Doubtless, the American general had
neither the mind nor the resources of the
conqueror of Pharsalia; he lived in a poor
and frugal community, and his fellow-
citizens resembled the contemporaries of
Cincinnatus more than those of Cæsar; but
what a moral difference is there between
those two men, and, considering only
political genius, how great is the one and
how small the other!

If, in these two rivals, we consider what
belongs to the man, and not what belongs
to the nature or to the age, I mean the will,
Washington does not yield to Cæsar.
Once entered upon their career, neither
ever quitted it, or drew back. Cæsar
sought to impose his will on the world, and
to expel therefrom the very name of liberty;
nothing restrained him; he slew a million of
men to attain his end. Washington sought
to defend and consolidate the liberty of his
country, and nothing arrested him either;
he braved the halter and ignominy to free
his menaced country; he rejected with
contempt the crown which his army offered
him, and which he might have accepted
without being taxed with ambition. A
dictator, he had no other care than liberty;
no other love than the republic. Cæsar and
Washington both succeeded; both founded
an empire, and bequeathed to the future
their example and their ideas; their work will
judge them. The despotism that Cæsar
established gave the omnipotence to one
master and condemned a whole people to
live by the will of a single man. This
reign of a day, by founding the empire, cost
the world five centuries of irresistible
decline. The Imperial administration, one
of the best planned systems ever invented,
wore out Roman society to such a degree
that even Christianity did not revive it; new
races were needed to regenerate the ex-
hausted blood.

Washington established a wise and well-
ordered republic; he left to the future, not
the fatal example of triumphant crime, but
the beneficent example of patriotism and
virtue. In less than fifty years, thanks to
the powerful impetus of liberty, we have
witnessed the rise of an empire founded not
on conquest, but on peace and industry; an
empire which, before the end of the century,
will be the greatest state in the civilized
world, and which, if it remains faithful to
the idea of its founders, if ambition does
not arrest the tide of its fortune, will offer
to the world the unheard of spectacle of a
republic of a hundred millions of men,
richer, happier and more brilliant than the
monarchies of the Old World. This is the
work of Washington! Despite all the
lustre of his genius, Cæsar has left a sinister
name, which is the symbol of despotism.
The name of Washington is much more
than that of the founder of an empire;
Washington opens a new era in history.
Greater than Cæsar, he has undone the
work of the Roman; he has put an end to
the fatal divorce which Cæsar introduced
upon the earth; he has resuscitated the
world and liberty.—[Laboulaye's Criticism
on Napoleon's Cæsar.

A FRAGMENT.—When I look upon the
tombs of the great, every emotion of envy
dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the
beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out;
when I meet with the grief of parents upon
a tomb-stone, my heart melts with com-
passion; when I see the tombs of parents
themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving
for those whom we must quickly follow;
when I see kings lying by those who de-
posed them, when I consider rival wits
placed side by side, or the holy men that
divided the world with their contests and
disputes, I reflect with sorrow and aston-
ishment on the little competitions, factions,
and debates of mankind; when I read the
several dates of the tombs, of some that
died as yesterday, and some six hundred
years ago, I consider that great day, when
we shall all of us be contemporaries, and
make our appearance together.—[Addison.